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REVIEWS OF RECENT LITERATURE.

ZÖOLOGY.

Jordan and Snyder on Japanese Fishes. — In the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* (XIII, 335), Jordan and Snyder give a list of the fishes collected in Japan by Professor Keinosuke Otaki in 1895 and 1896, and by the "Albatross" in 1896, these collections being in the Museum of Stanford University and the United States National Museum. Fourteen species are described as new and most of them figured by Mrs. Starks. These are *Chimæra phantasma*, *Gobio biwæ*, *Gobio mayedæ*, *Otakia rasborina*, *Congrellus meeki*, *Pseudotolithus mitsukurii*, *Sebastodes hakodatis*, *Sebastodes scythropus*, *Scorpæna onaria*, *Callionymus beniteguri*, *Trifissus ioturus*, *Blennius yatabei*, *Cœlorhynchus kishinouyei*, and *Verasper otakii*. The species last named is probably not distinct from *Verasper grigorjewi*, lately described as a species of Hippoglossus from Hakodate by Herzenstein. The manuscript name of *Lampetra mitsukurii* Hatta is adopted for the small lamprey of southern Japan.

In the list of Japanese fishes the following new genera are indicated: *Ishikauia* (*steenackeri*), *Otakia* (*rasborina*), *Konosirus* (*punctatus*), *Bryttosus* (*kawamebari*), *Corusculus* (*Anthias berycoides*), *Eteliscus* (*Etelis berycoides*), *Insidiator* (*rudis*), *Trifissus* (*ioturus*), *Rhombiscus* (*cinnamomeus*), *Karcius* (*bicoloratus* = *scutifer*), *Usinosita* (*japonica*), *Zebrias* (*zebrina*), *Areliscus* (*joyneri*).

The two species referred to Gobio belong rather to Günther's genus Leucogobio. The specimens called *Apogon quadrifasciatus* belong to *Apogon notatus* (Houttuyn) = *semilineatus* Schlegel. Those recorded as *Sebastodes oblongus* belong to *S. mitsukurii* Cramer, which differs in the larger scales. The species recorded as *Chænogobius castaneus* is distinct from the latter species and is as yet undescribed. The genus Triænophorichthys, as Steindachner has shown, is identical with Tridentiger, and Trifissus is not different. In fact, later investigations show the identity of *Trifissus ioturus* with Steindachner's *Tridentiger bifasciatus*. D. S. J.

Fowler on Fishes of the Tropical Pacific. — In the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia* (1900, p. 493) Mr. Henry

W. Fowler gives a detailed account of fishes from Hawaii, Tahiti, and Samoa, in the collection of the Academy. Most of these were collected more than sixty years ago by the noted naturalists, Dr. John K. Townsend and Mr. Thomas Nuttall. Others were more recently obtained by Dr. William H. Jones and Dr. Benjamin Sharp.

The new species are the following. From Honolulu: *Lycodontis parvibranchialis*, *Echidna zonata*, *Stolephorus purpureus*, *Synodus sharpi*, *Hemipteronotus copei*, *Brotula townsendi;* from Samoa, *Mugil caldwelli.*

Mr. Fowler is very careful as to his nomenclature and synonymy, a sure sign of good workmanship in systematic zoölogy, and his conclusions seem everywhere tenable. The plates which illustrate Mr. Fowler's paper, eleven species in all, seem accurately drawn, but are not well reproduced.

It may be here noted that the name Stolephorus cannot be used for the great genus of anchovies, to which it has been of late years (following Bleeker) applied. Its type, *Atherina japonica* of Houttuyn, from Nagasaki, is not an anchovy, but the very common Japanese silver-sided sardine, Kibuna-iwashi, commonly known as *Spratelloides gracilis.* Stolephorus should therefore supersede Spratelloides. The genus of anchovies called Stolephorus should probably stand as Anchovia. The single species which Jordan and Evermann set apart under the latter name is probably not generically distinct. Perhaps all these species should be reunited under Engraulis, following Günther's view. The tropical anchovies have, however, a smaller number of vertebræ and a firmer texture of body than the species originally called Engraulis. I may note also the necessity of returning to Gymnothorax Bloch instead of Lycodontis. D. S. J.

Miall and Hammond's Harlequin Fly.[1] — This is a book about an animal that has figured prominently in histological work for a generation. It is a book that is intended to facilitate the study of Chironomus, especially for inland naturalists, to whom it is so readily available, by setting forth in detail its habits and life history, presenting a résumé of the studies hitherto made of it (chiefly on its salivary glands and its embryology), and adding many new and more or less interesting facts and observations. The chapter headings are as follows: Outline of Life History, and Relations of Chironomus to Other Diptera; the Larva of Chironomus; the Fly of Chironomus;

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[1] Miall, L. C., and Hammond, A. R. *The Structure and Life History of the Harlequin Fly* (*Chironomus*). Oxford, The Clarendon Press. 8vo, iv + 196 pp., 129 figures.